

URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR

THE YEAR 1950

P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).
Medical Officer of Health.

H. W. JEFFORD, M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HEANOR
Arthur Gaunt & Sons (Printers) Limited
Market Place

HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1950.

Chairman of the Council: COUNCILLOR W. BELFIELD.

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR J. J. LILLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR L. SHIPLEY, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR A. BARNES.

COUN. V. R. ANDERSON.

COUN. T. HORSLEY.

„ W. BELFIELD.

„ H. B. HUNT.

„ J. BESTWICK.

„ T. HUNT.

„ F. E. BROWN.

„ J. J. LILLEY.

„ J. CLARKE.

„ J. H. NEAL.

„ T. J. CROSSLEY.

„ H. E. PARKIN.

„ H. ENGLAND.

„ F. SISSON.

„ A. FLINT.

„ J. T. SMITH.

„ MRS. P. HART.

„ C. B. WOOD.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

(a) (b) P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

(a) H. W. JEFFORD, CERT.S.I.J.B., M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

(a) E. WHEELER, CERT.S.I.J.B. (From 1st July, 1950).

Clerks: S. B. PARKIN and S. V. WARD (to 31st March, 1950).

Shops Inspector: C. G. BASSFORD.

Rodent Operative: (b) T. ANTCLIFFE.

(a) Salaries contributed to under Exchequer Grants.

(b) Part time.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1950.

Population and Birth Rate.

The mid-year estimate was 24,360, this being thirty-five below that of the census taken on 8th April, 1951. The annual rate of increase is diminishing in each intercensal period. The birth-rate declined from 18.19 to 16.21 per 1,000 of the population. The number of births was 395 (220 males and 175 females).

Causes of Death and Death Rate.

The principal causes of death remain much the same as in former years. There were 284 deaths (144 males and 140 females) the rate being 11.65 per 1,000 (1949, 10.47).

Heart Disease and diseases of the circulation took the heaviest toll, the total being ninety-two. By far the greater proportion (nearly one-third) were caused by Coronary Thrombosis. Medicine has not, as yet, found any real answer to this but provided the initial shock is not immediately fatal, the administration of one of the anticoagulant drugs such as Heparin or Tromexane, offer a considerable chance of success in treatment. But it must be remembered that once an attack of Coronary Thrombosis occurs, the **average** period of survival is not more than eighteen months.

Intracranial Vascular Lesions. These caused forty-five deaths. In a number of cases of this type (Cerebral Thrombosis) the same principle applies regarding treatment as in Thrombosis of the coronary vessels. The advantage of Tromexane is that it can be administered by mouth. Whilst this type of drug requires care and control in use, it must be remembered that the risks of the disease may be much greater than of the drug itself.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases. Forty-four deaths occurred during the year of which four were due to cancer of the lungs and bronchi. Thirty years ago it was a rarity to come across primary lung or bronchus carcinoma. Of the facts about the increase in incidence, and the increase in the death-rate, there can be no dispute, but the cause has been linked by medical statisticians with the great increase in cigarette smoking. It is not clear whether the arsenic content of tobacco is implicated, but arsenic is a carcinogenic agent, and it is customary to spray tobacco plantations with arsenical weed killers. Just as the long continued use of arsenic may produce cancer of the skin, so it may be that the long continued inhalation of arsenical smoke may produce the disease of the bronchi.

Influenza caused seven deaths. **Pneumonia** is recorded as having caused eleven deaths and Bronchitis nineteen deaths. It is likely that a number of the Pneumonia and Bronchitis deaths were really caused by Influenza. The influenza epidemic had its beginning somewhere during August, 1950, in Scandinavia. It did not really hit this country until early in 1951, when in some parts it was heavier than in the years 1918-19 pandemic, especially Mersey side and the North.

Tuberculosis caused nine deaths. This is greater than in 1949 when five deaths occurred. All the same the notification of new cases shows signs of declining and a visit of the Mass Radiography Unit in 1951, when a random sample of 2,000 people were examined, showed a surprisingly low incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. In this respect the Heanor Urban District showed up very favourably compared with neighbouring localities.

Infantile Death Rate.

In 1949 this was 51.91, and in 1950 it was 27.84, a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. As this rate is a very sensitive index of the health of the community, such a low rate is very satisfactory.

I am glad to report that there were no deaths due to child-birth or septic abortion. There were no deaths from diarrhoea in children under two years of age.

The number of infectious diseases notified was 674 fewer than in 1949. No case of Diphtheria was notified. I hope that Diphtheria Immunisation will not lag behind. Only one case of Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis was notified. The odd case of Continued Fever was due to our old friend the *Brucella Abortus*. It appeared more than likely that the person affected picked up the infection whilst staying at a seaside resort. She recovered quickly under Chloromycetin.

I still think that a trial on a less limited and controlled scale might be made with a Whooping Cough vaccine. The vaccine is **useless** once the disease is established, but I have more than a vague impression that it **does really lessen** the severity of a subsequent attack—despite what Oxford may say. It is a distressing disease and the treatment can be continued with the diphtheria immunisation—both being given at the same time. There were sixty-seven cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year; there is no doubt that this does not represent the total number of cases.

In general, I think it can be said that there is nothing seriously wrong with the public health of the Heanor Urban District, and that 1950 has been a year of progress. The lack of housing is still of course, a serious hiatus and there are far too many houses still in use which are unfit for habitation by present day standards.

The water supply is good and the chemical and bacteriological reports are satisfactory.

Mining subsidence continues to cause considerable damage to house property, to roads, and also sewers and drains.

I desire to express my sense of high appreciation of the courtesy and consideration shown to me by the Council during a period of difficulty, and I tender my sincere thanks to the members of the Department who have given me much valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP TURTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	4,636
Population (mid-year)	24,360
Number of Inhabited Houses	6,980
Rateable Value	£110,388
Product of Penny Rate	£420

LIVE BIRTHS:—					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate					211	167	378
Illegitimate					9	8	17
Totals ...					220	175	395

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population 16.21

STILL BIRTHS:—					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate					10	5	15
Illegitimate					0	0	0
Totals ...					10	5	15

RATE of STILL BIRTHS per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 36.58

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population 11.65

DEATHS and DEATH RATES from PUERPERAL CAUSES:—

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0.00

DEATHS of INFANTS under 1 year of age:—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Totals ...	6	5	11

DEATH RATE of INFANTS under 1 year of age:—

All infants (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	27.84
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	26.45
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	58.82

DEATHS of INFANTS under 4 weeks of age:—

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
					—	—	—
				Totals	3	4	7
					—	—	—

DEATHS and DEATH RATES from:—

					No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	44	1.80
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0	0.00
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	0	0.00

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 27.84 per 1,000 live births, compared with 51.91 in 1949, 47.52 in 1948, 29.35 in 1947, 61.36 in 1946, 50.39 in 1945, 49.11 in 1944, and 76.0 in 1943.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.10	—	0.02	0.46	29.8 (a)
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.09	—	0.02	0.49	33.8
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.10	—	0.02	0.45	29.4
London	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.07	—	0.01	0.48	26.3
Heanor U.D. ...	16.21	0.61	11.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.28	—	0.00	0.45	27.84

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR.

	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)		Notifications Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.												
	Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever Notifications	Maternal Mortality	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)		Food Poisoning
England and Wales	5.81	0.86	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.50	3.60	0.02	0.17	0.00	8.39	0.70	0.13	0.05	0.17
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	7.43	—	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.56	3.97	0.03	0.19	0.00	8.76	0.77	0.12	0.05	0.16
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	4.33	—	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.61	3.15	0.02	0.16	0.00	8.36	0.61	0.11	0.06	0.14
London	6.03	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.23	3.21	0.03	0.17	0.00	6.57	0.50	0.08	0.05	0.25
Heanor U.D.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	2.75	0.00	0.36	0.00	2.13	1.51	0.00	0.04	0.00

VARIOUS CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	8	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	1	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	10	6	4
„ „ —Lung, Bronchus	4	2	2
„ „ —Breast	2	0	2
„ „ —Uterus	0	0	0
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	28	15	13
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	0	0	0
Diabetes	3	0	3
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	45	16	29
Coronary Disease, Angina	33	21	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	2	4
Other Heart Disease	37	17	20
Other Circulatory Disease	16	9	7
Influenza	7	2	5
Pneumonia	11	5	6
Bronchitis	19	14	5
Other Disease of Respiratory System	4	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	0
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	2	0
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1
Other Defined and ill-defined diseases	26	8	18
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	0	0
All other accidents	10	8	2
Suicide	5	4	1
Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0
All Causes	284	144	140

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED MONTHLY												TOTAL	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.				
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Heanor	Langley Mill	Langley & Marple	Loscoe	Codnor
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	13	11	64	18	8	23	6	9
Scarlet Fever	2	1	3	2	1	3	5	7	18	12	9	4	67	29	3	5	13	17
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	2	3	5	5	5	4	1	—	9	5	13	52	25	3	11	10	3
Pneumonia	10	5	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	37	10	4	5	9	9
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis):—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	21	17	12	16	11	12	16	11	26	28	31	34	235	89	19	47	39	41

In addition to the above 2 cases notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever, and one case notified as suffering from Dysentery, were later withdrawn.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES.

DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS												TOTAL
	Under 1 Year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—	
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	3	7	6	10	33	3	1	1	—	—	—	64
Whooping Cough	1	12	10	22	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	9
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	12	9	7	7	2	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	52
Pneumonia	2	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	11	5	4	8	37
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis):	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dysentery	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	16	25	27	38	24	60	5	1	12	7	7	13	235

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
25—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
TOTALS...	9	6	1	1	8	1	—	—

WATER SUPPLY.

A representative analysis is appended:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

This water contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	190.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	17.80
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0040
Temporary Hardness	65.00
Permanent Hardness	60.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	
from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.040
pH value	8.30
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

	1	2	3	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21 °C. in 24 hrs.	8	37	16	7
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37 °C. in 24 hrs.	2	1	3	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37 °C. in 48 hrs.	6	5	4	6
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37 °C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44 °C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)				
Absent in	100 mls	100 mls	100 mls	100 mls

At the time of sampling these waters were of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied information regarding the number of record cards received during the period 1st January, 1950, to 31st March, 1951, in respect of children immunised during the year 1950. (Primary immunisations only).

Age.	No.
Under 1 year	2
1 year	122
2 years	19
3 „	5
4 „	—
5-9 years (inclusive)	12
10-14 years (inclusive)	6
Total	<hr/> 166 <hr/>

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The following tables show the work done under the above Acts.

Part I of the Act.

I.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions.</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i>
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	39	41	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	142	145	3	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	181	186	3	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient ...	2	2	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	5	4	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	7	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	No. of outworkers in August list.	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel—Making, etc.	139	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	12	—	—	—
Total ...	151	—	—	—

**REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE
HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1950.**

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hart, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1950, this being my third Report as your Sanitary Inspector.

This has been a year of steady progress, though Housing still continues to be one of our major problems. What is more, it is likely to continue as a major problem until such times as landlords are able to devote systematic maintenance to their properties.

The appointment of Mr. E. Wheeler as Additional Sanitary Inspector in July, proved a very welcome addition to the Staff of your Health Department.

A new innovation during the year was the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to this district, for the purpose of undertaking a Survey among factory workers. I am happy to say that your Health Department was able to give the fullest co-operation both before and throughout the period of the unit's stay in this area.

For the first six months of the year salvage collections were completely at a standstill—reasons for which are given later in this Report. It was not, however, until a five-year contract had been signed with the Thames Board Mills that we were able to get the wheels in motion and plan with confidence to build up an efficient salvage collection service.

Of new legislation which came into force during the year, the Coal Mining (Subsidence) Act, 1950, and the Shops Act, 1950, were of considerable importance.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE, 1950.

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	...	...	...	...	624
Premises Inspected on Complaint	...	...	...	...	147
Caravans, Tents and Similar Inhabited Structures	...	...	...	...	37
Cinemas, Theatres and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	8
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	281
Smoke, Colour and Water Tests to Drains	...	...	...	...	127
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	186
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	285
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	4
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	183
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	55
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	8
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	153
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	331
Conveniences	...	...	...	...	1,219
Salvage, Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	1,042
Re-visits to Property under Notice	...	...	...	...	1,149
Schools, Churches and Chapels	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke Observations and Visits	...	...	...	...	8
Houses Inspected re Vermin	...	...	...	...	14
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	4

Houses inspected re Housing Defects:—

Public Health Acts 117: Housing Acts 98	...	...	...	...	215
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1,149

Meat and Other Foods Inspections:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Food Stalls and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
Food Depots and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Dairies, Milk Distributors' Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

Complaints:—

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
No. referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Summary of Complaints:—

Defective Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Obstructed Drains and Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
							<hr/> 147 <hr/>

Notices Issued:—

No. of Informal Notices served	486
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
No. of Notices Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	470

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.

INTERIOR OF HOUSES:—

Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

Staircases repaired	4
Handrails provided to staircase	1
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	49
Doors repaired	10
Washing coppers provided or repaired	18
Pantries ventilated or repaired	4
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.:—	
Baths provided	6
Wash-hand basins provided	3
New Sinks provided... ..	11
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	16
Water Supply:—	
Water service pipes renewed	3
EXTERIOR OF HOUSES:—	
Roofs repaired or renewed... ..	88
Walls pointed or repaired	29
Chimney stacks repaired	26
Eaves and Downspouting provided or repaired	44
Damp-proof courses provided	1
Drainage:—	
Drains opened and cleansed	64
Drains re-laid or repaired	39
Additional drains provided	4
Inspection Chambers repaired	3
Soil pipes repaired or altered	1
New Gully Traps provided	3
Drains tested with smoke, water or colour fluid	127
Water removed from cellars.	4
Underground rainwater cisterns abolished	1
Cesspools abolished	2
Yards and Outbuildings:—	
Wash-houses built, repaired or limewashed	1
Coalhouses built or repaired	2
Yards paved or repaired	12
Urinals:—	
Urinals cleansed or repaired	1

Privies, Pail Closets, Cesspools and W.C.s:—

New W.C. Buildings erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closet accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water closets provided with new pedestals	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective water service repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sanitary Conveniences limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional W.C.s provided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Privy Middens converted into Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Ashpits and Dustbins:—

Dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dustbin renewals	...	...	...	...	...	...	119

MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES:—

Nuisances from keeping swine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from keeping other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

SUMMARY OF REGISTERED PREMISES.

Slaughter-houses—Licensed 18. Registered 3. (Not in use)	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

HOUSING.

It was without doubt, intended that the Housing Act, 1949, should play a vital and integral part in the Housing Programme. It was anticipated that by improvement and adaptation, existing houses of sound construction would be made more attractive to the tenant and more in keeping with the needs of the modern housewife.

This in turn would tend to lessen the number of applicants on the Council house waiting list, because it is well known that some tenants have made application only on the grounds that they are dissatisfied with their present housing conditions.

The Act has, however, proved to be a "damp squib" in so far that it has neither attracted the Local Authority nor the Landlord to take advantage of its provisions in regard to the making of Improvement Grants.

The Landlord is presented with a galaxy of stringent requirements; the Council ever mindful of its obligations to the Ratepayer, fights shy of the considerable expenditure which the approval of many improvement grants would entail. When it is considered that in this district a penny rate produces about four hundred and fifteen pounds, it is not hard to realise the direct influence the sanctioning of such grants would have on increasing local rates.

Whilst the number of complaints received by the Department concerning defective properties has decreased, there still remains a tremendous amount of work to be done in obtaining the repair, reconditioning or condemnation of dwelling-houses.

In this respect, all too often has one to adopt the attitude—quite wrongly I admit—of "letting sleeping dogs lie" simply because the Department cannot concern itself solely with housing matters to the exclusion of all other duties.

There is a growing tendency for the slum type of property to be much sought after, not only by persons who cannot afford to pay large rents, but also by speculators. The latter carry out

reconditioning of the premises and in most cases persuade the tenants to buy the houses in which they are living. These people in all probability invest all their savings in this manner, little realising that after ten years or so the condition of their houses will have again deteriorated extensively.

I say this because it has been my experience of the reconditioning of old property that such "rejuvenation" only lasts from ten to fifteen years and then once more inherent defects in the structures become apparent—one cannot make a silken purse out of a sow's ear.

This leads one to reflect as to whether reconditioning of old property is worth while, and whether or not it serves any useful purpose. To my mind, however, there will always be a demand for such property from those who cannot afford to pay high rents, and also from families who prefer to live in sub-standard houses rather than the overcrowded conditions and the soul destroying atmosphere of living under somebody "else's roof" or with "in-laws."

The monthly quota for licensing purposes allocated to this Authority is six hundred pounds; from this amount must be deducted the cost of repair work in excess of one hundred pounds undertaken in compliance with Statutory Notices served.

I do consider the amount of licences granted to owners undertaking repair work as required under Notice should not be deducted from the above monthly quota. By this means early completion of the required work is considerably delayed and apart from this few applications for licences are needed before the quota is exhausted.

Whilst on the subject of repairs, extensive work was undertaken at No. 20, Derby Road, Heanor, and undertakings were accepted under Section II, Housing Act, 1936, in regard to the reconditioning of eleven houses at the Alma, Abbott Street, Heanor. Work on the latter property was in progress during the year and in addition to the provision of new water closet compartments and coalhouses, the "no man's land" which existed at both

the front and rear of the property—and by this I mean the supposedly front and rear gardens—was to be suitably fenced off; each house then having its own ground clearly delineated.

Only by this method can one hope to improve the surroundings of such houses, and at the same time minimise neighbourly quarrels which so often arise when communal yards, etc., exist.

Work in default was undertaken at No. 1, Mount Street, Heanor, and the sum of £49/6/0d. was expended by the Council in carrying out the necessary work. This amount is being collected by weekly instalments from the tenant of the house concerned, who accordingly deducts the weekly payments made to the Council from the amount of rent due to the landlord.

The following is a summary of action taken under Section 11, of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year:—

HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT.

<i>Property.</i>		<i>Result at end of year.</i>
4, The Common, Codnor	...	Demolition Order Operative.
5, " " "	...	" " "
7, " " "	...	" " "
17, The Nook, Loscoe	...	Undertaking not to re-let, accepted.
14, Mount Street, Heanor	...	} Undertaking to convert into two "through" houses, accepted.
15, " " "	...	
6, Abbott Street, Heanor	...	
7, " " "	...	
17, Church Street, Heanor	...	Demolition Order Operative.
94, Heanor Road, Codnor	...	Undertaking not to re-let
96, " " "	...	accepted.

DEMOLITION ORDERS SERVED.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
38, Breach Road, Marlpool ...	Demolition Order on breach of Undertaking.
4, The Common, Codnor ...	
5, " " "	...
7, " " "	...
17, Church Street, Heanor ...	

HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

40, Derby Road, Heanor ...	Demolition Order Operative.
42, " " "	... " " "
97, Hands Road, Langley ...	" " "
99, " " "	... " " "

HOUSES MADE FIT.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
49, Howitt Street, Heanor. ...	Undertaking to repair, accepted.
15, Lacey Fields Road, Langley	Undertaking to use for the enlargement of No. 13, accepted.

UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
16, Abbott Street, Heanor ...	} Undertaking to repair.
17, " " " ...	
19, " " " ...	
21, " " " ...	
22, " " " ...	
23, " " " ...	
24, " " " ...	} Undertaking not to re-let.
26, " " " ...	
17, The Nook, Loscoe ...	
14, Mount Street, Heanor ...	
15, " " " ...	
6, Abbott Street, Heanor ...	
7, " " " ...	} Undertaking to convert into two "through" houses.
94, Heanor Road, Codnor ...	
96, " " " ...	
	" " "

The following is a summary of the Register of Individual Unfit Houses as at the end of the year:—

No. of houses upon which Demolition Orders are operative 33

No. of above houses still occupied:—

Heanor Ward ...	1	}	11
Langley Mill Ward ...	Nil			
Langley and Marlpool Ward ...	5			
Loscoe Ward ...	3			
Codnor Ward ...	2			

HOUSING STATISTICS.

No. of new houses erected during 1950:—

1. By the Local Authority (Permanent type) ... 121
2. By Private Enterprise (Permanent type) ... 21

Total ... 142

No. of Houses Demolished during 1950 ... 4

Estimated number of houses in the area ... 6,980

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	215
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose... ..	1,149
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925, and 1932	Nil
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	204

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	315
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3. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(3)	Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses where undertakings were accepted	15

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING 1950 IN WARDS.

	Heanor.	Langley Mill.	Langley & Marlpool.	Loscoe.	Codnor.
By Local Authority ...	—	46	75	—	—
By Private Enterprise ...	3	12	3	—	3
Totals ...	3	58	78	—	3
<hr/>					
By Local Authority ...	...	...	121		
By Private Enterprise ...	...	...	21		
			<hr/>		
Total ...			142		
			<hr/>		

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1921:—

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Non-Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1921	22	—	25	47
1922	50	—	13	63
1923	6	—	42	48
1924	—	8	45	53
1925	—	78	23	101
1926	—	42	13	55
1927	50	35	9	94
1928	90	25	10	125
1929	112	28	7	147
1930	—	—	19	19
1931	10	—	28	38
1932	138	—	52	190
1933	26	—	100	126
1934	52	—	150	202
1935	19	—	139	158
1936	56	—	149	205
1937	—	—	122	122
1938	106	—	142	248
1939	—	—	79	79
1940 to 1945	—	—	13	13
1946	50 (Prefabs)	—	30	80
1947	66	—	46	112
1948	90	—	1	91
1949	155	—	10	165
1950	121	—	21	142
Totals ...	1,219	216	1,288	2,723

COUNCIL HOUSES.

I would firstly like to express my thanks and appreciation to Mr. C. Compton, your Housing Manager, for his ready and willing co-operation throughout the year.

Of necessity the Housing Department and the Public Health Department are closely linked, especially in regard to such matters as rehousing families from condemned properties, overcrowding, disinfestation, etc. It is the present policy that no family shall be rehoused from slum-type property before the appropriate action has been taken and completed under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936. This procedure is really essential in order that old dwelling-houses which have long outlived their usefulness, do not become "jumping off" places for a succession of Council house applicants.

Applications.

For comparative purposes various details in regard to applications for Council Houses for the years 1949 and 1950 are detailed below:—

Summary of Applications for Council Houses at end of years 1949 and 1950.

Ward	Applicants	
	1949	1950
Heanor	426	263
Langley Mill	217	131
Langley and Marlpool ...	190	105
Loscoe	76	52
Codnor	150	88
Bungalow Applicants—		
All Wards	87	129
Outside Area	92	45
Totals	1,238	813

145 Families were rehoused during the year,

Points Scheme.

The allocation of tenancies for new Council houses presents a tremendous problem to those who undertake this duty. So many different factors have to be considered that any scheme which helps to emphasise and put in true perspective the relative need of each applicant is indeed a very great asset.

Schemes whereby a certain number of "points" are allocated to each applicant according to family circumstances and living conditions, have proved their value beyond all else, and to say the least form a sound basis on which the need of the applicant can be fairly assessed. In this respect I quote from the paper given by C. W. Gibson, Esq., J.P., M.P., Chairman of the London County Council Housing Committee, to the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference, in which he stated, "I do not know of any method for finding the family with the greatest need which is more efficient or fairer than a carefully worked out points scheme."

It was, therefore, during the course of the year that the Council after much thought and deliberation, duly evolved a points scheme, details of which are set out hereunder.

Assessment Factors.	Points.
No. of persons in applicant's family...	1 for each person.
Tuberculosis	5 maximum.
Lodger applicants	5 "
Lodger applicants living in over-crowded conditions	3 "
Occupiers in Condemned property...	8 "
Occupiers in uncondemned property but overcrowded	3 "
Each bedroom deficient	2 "
Years of registration as Lodger ...	2 per year, maximum 20.
Years as registration as Tenant ...	2 " " 14.
Suitability	6

Factors to be assessed by the Housing Committee.

- (a) General disability.
- (b) Length of time married and in rooms.
- (c) Years resident in this district (Husband).
- (d) Years resident in this district (Wife).
- (e) Notice to quit by Court Order.
- (f) Husband and Wife unable to live together under the same roof owing to overcrowding.
- (g) Husband, years in H.M. Forces.
- (h) Wife, years in H.M. Forces.

There is no doubt in my own mind that this scheme, since its inception, has considerably reduced complaints which almost inevitably arises from disappointed applicants; applicants too can be told how many points they have accrued and also given the additional information that tenancies of Council houses are now being granted to families having "X" points. To many, this gives renewed hope and courage to face the almost soul-destroying suspense of waiting for the allocation of a Council house.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

Thirty-seven visits were made to caravans the majority of which were used in connection with the various Fairs held in the district.

In all cases conditions found were satisfactory, and it is indeed pleasing to note how great a pride these caravan dwellers take in the cleanliness of their dwellings.

Prior to the Fairs' removal from the district (they are generally not here for more than a week at a time) arrangements are made for all refuse to be collected from the various sites.

Four applications to station and use caravans at different sites in the area were made during the year, none of which were granted. One licence for a caravan situated off Plumpton Road, Langley Mill, was renewed.

It seems likely to me as time goes on that more and more applications will be received for caravan licences in view of the shortage of housing accommodation. Many trailer-type caravans of to-day are soundly constructed, admirably fitted out with cupboards, foodstores, washing and cooking facilities, chemical closets, and provided also with means of artificial lighting. One cannot help pondering, therefore, as to which is the lesser of two evils (1) using a caravan as a permanent dwelling, or (2) living in "digs" with its consequent sharing of this or that; with its inevitable quarrels and overcrowding. And quite frankly one must admit that the amenities offered by the former prove far more attractive

than those of the latter. Small wonder then that those who have wearied waiting for their Council house, turn to the caravan as an immediate solution to their problem.

But here a word of warning—don't buy the caravan first and then start making enquiries about the requisite licences; first visit the Health Department and obtain all the necessary information beforehand.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937, and 1948.

The number of visits made to factories during the year totalled 186.

One notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in regard to insufficient sanitary accommodation for male employees at the Midland General Omnibus Co.'s Depot in Langley Mill.

Discussion took place with the Management concerned, and difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable site, since all available land had already been earmarked for future development. Fortunately the sanitary accommodation provided for females was of sufficient size to admit of a portion being partitioned off and utilised for the construction of two water closet compartments and a urinal. This arrangement was, therefore, sanctioned but the necessary work had not commenced before the year ended.

OUTWORKERS.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 110, Factories Act, 1937, 46 lists containing the names and addresses of 417 outworkers were received during the year. Particulars relating to 120 outworkers resident outside the area were forwarded to the Local Authorities concerned.

A summary of outworkers resident in this area whose names appeared on the August list, together with the nature of the homework, is set out hereunder:—

Nature of Work.				No. of Premises.	No. of Outworkers Females.
Hosiery	...	...	...	91	91
Lace and Netting	...	...	...	12	12
Clothing	...	...	...	48	48
Total ...				151	151

It will be noted that there has been a slight increase in the number of outworkers to the extent of 13.5% as compared with last year's total.

No cases of infectious disease were reported at any of the premises, and the latter were all maintained in a satisfactory condition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

The following work has been carried out during the year:—

No. of visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	183
No. of Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	103
No. of Notices to Day Schools	...	...	...	...	113
No. of Notices to Sunday Schools	...	...	...	...	60
No. of Notices to Librarians	...	...	...	...	48
No. of Library Books disinfected	...	...	...	...	68
No. of Library Books destroyed	...	...	...	...	Nil.
No. of lots of Bedding destroyed upon request.	...	...	...	...	1

Cases of infectious disease are visited as soon as notification is received and arrangements are made for the patient's removal to hospital where necessary.

Where a patient is isolated at home, a notification form stating when the person has been released from quarantine is signed by the Doctor in charge of the case and returned to the Health Department; on receipt of this form terminal disinfection is undertaken, generally with formaldehyde fumigators.

All library books are removed from infected premises and disinfected in a suitable chest constructed for this purpose.

Disinfectant is issued free of charge during the patient's illness.

During the year good use was made of the Council's gas-fired steam Thresh Disinfector, at the Disinfection Station, Fletcher Street Depot.

The following scale of charges are now in operation:—

(1) Local Residents.				<i>Cost per Filling.</i>	
(a)	Infectious Disease cases	...	...	...	Free.
(b)	Verminous Bedding, etc.	...	...	...	5/-
(2) Others.					
Hospitals, Institutions, other Local Authorities, etc., and Non-residents (extra charge to be made for transport provided by Council)				...	14/-

Where the Chief Sanitary Inspector considers circumstances warrant, free disinfection is undertaken; such cases being brought to the attention of the Health Committee.

Set out below is a summary of articles subjected to steam disinfection.

<i>Blankets</i>	<i>Covers and other articles</i>	<i>Mattresses</i>	<i>Pillows</i>	<i>Sheets</i>	<i>Total</i>
71	14	46	232	13	376

The income derived from this source amounted to £34/12/0d.

DISINFESTATION.

The following is a summary of disinfestation work undertaken during the year:—

	<i>Bugs.</i>	<i>Cockroaches.</i>	<i>Fleas.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of houses disinfested ...	9	1	1	3	14
No. of rooms treated ...	24	1	1	5	31
No. of houses infested (Bugs) ...	...	...	...	...	9
(a) Council houses ...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Private houses ...	...	...	...	...	7

More often than not the presence of bed bugs in houses is looked upon by the occupants with a certain degree of apathy. Indeed one might reflect as to whether or not the bugs are regarded as being old "friends," and as such must be given fitting "hospitality."

In my view the occupiers of infested premises should be required to take a greater part in the eradication of bugs. It is so easy to adopt a complacent attitude knowing full well that the staff of the Health Department will do all the hard work of disinfestation, for which no charge is made.

Powers exist under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the Local Authority can require the occupier of verminous premises to take all necessary steps to eradicate the vermin.

I would recommend that greater use be made of these powers especially in those cases where neglect on the part of the tenant is a contributory factor in causing the verminous condition of the premises.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Complaints were again received during the early part of the year concerning the emission of sulphur dioxide from certain processing of cloth carried out by a local firm.

In view of the considerable time which had now elapsed since the first inception of these complaints with very little progress being made towards remedying the problems, it was decided to take Statutory action in this matter. Accordingly notice was served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, on the firm concerned, and it was surprising to find how soon a method was evolved to satisfactorily neutralise the sulphur dioxide before discharge into the atmosphere.

Consequently no further complaints were received.

Eight smoke observations were made during the year and it was found necessary to inform the management concerned of the existence of a smoke nuisance on two occasions.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1950.

Summary of observations taken at Milnhay Outfalls, Langley Mill, by Mr.
R. Archer, Surveyor:—

							<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Days of Rain.</i>
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.83	on 7
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.47	„ 15
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.96	„ 10
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.15	„ 15
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.36	„ 9
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	„ 8
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.87	„ 9
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.62	„ 13
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.42	„ 13
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.65	„ 9
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.67	„ 17
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.94	„ 10
Total							25.38	„ 135
1949							23.64	„ 112
1948							27.67	„ 128
1947							21.18	„ 125
1946							27.01	„ 145
1945							25.55	„ 143
1944							34.55	„ 188

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number and type of sanitary conveniences in use in the
area at the end of the year were as follows:—

		Langley	Langley &	Loscoe,	
	Heanor	Mill	Marlpool	Codnor	
	Ward.	Ward.	Ward.	&c. Wards.	Total.
Water Closets	2,648	1,531	1,520	1,971	7,670
Pail Closets	2	4	9	42	57
Privy Middens	0	0	2	5	7
Dry Ashpits	0	1	0	0	1
Dustbins	2,511	1,399	1,481	1,854	7,245

Privy middens serving Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Scrap Row, Stoneyford, were duly converted into pail closets during the year. Similar conversions were also undertaken by the National Coal Board at their property Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, Crowfields, Stoneyford.

New sanitary accommodation was provided for the public house known as the Sir Charles Napier, Cromford Road, Langley Mill.

Because of the unsatisfactory means of disposal of drainage from several houses, offices, shops and a bakehouse, in the Newlands area, Heanor, a comprehensive survey of all this property was undertaken and a full report with recommendations was submitted for the consideration of your Health Committee. It was pointed out in the report that the sink waste drainage from the bakehouse merely discharged into three irrigation channels in an orchard, and finally stagnated in a nearby pond; the cesspools serving the other premises were in a defective condition.

The recommendation that a new sewer should be constructed extending from Newlands to Whysall Street was adopted, and ultimately this work was effected. All owners concerned readily agreed to connect the drainage systems serving their respective premises to this sewer.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.—Like so many other duties undertaken by a Health Department, one hears so little about the Public Cleansing Service when functioning efficiently. When, however, the shortage of labour, sickness among employees, together with inclement weather, join forces—and this actually happened during the month of December—there comes an insistent clamour from irate ratepayers for the magic wand to be waved—for healthy specimens of manhood to be conjured up

"out of the blue"—for the storm clouds to depart, and for all attacks of influenza to be cured overnight. Without pursuing this theme any further, I would quote the following lines from Shakespeare, which to my mind are peculiarly applicable to the Public Cleansing Service, "*That what we have we prize not to the worth whiles we enjoy it*".

The Public Cleansing Service can rightly take its place as one of the vital services undertaken by Local Authorities. Employees who take part in this service are vital "links" in the chain of environmental hygiene, and have a hard, dirty and monotonous job to perform.

I look forward to the time when each man has his own locker at the Depot; when proper washing facilities are provided, and the provision of suitable messing accommodation.

Slowly but surely we are providing amenities which make the service at least a little more attractive. In this respect the provision of protective clothing is of considerable importance. Each man was provided with the following:—One pair bib and brace overalls, 18/2d. per pair; One pair brown twill, single leg trouser shape leggings, 22/8d. per pair. It would be of considerable advantage if refuse collection lorries were so designed as to provide proper storage for each gangs' protective clothing. For how often does the occasion arise when the Macintoshes and Leggings are safely stored at home in the dry when the would-be wearer is being drenched to the skin.

I have not yet found gloves which will stand up to the wear and tear of refuse collection for any appreciable time. Armoured Mitts proved to be too stiff and cumbersome, and the mittened hand was too large to go through the dustbin handle.

Throughout the year under review, the practice continued of submitting quarterly reports to the Health Committee dealing with Sickness among employees. As a matter of interest, and in the hope that the studying of the data set out below will explain one of the major difficulties encountered by your Public Cleansing Service, a summary of the various reports is given hereunder:—

SUMMARY A.

Report No. and Period.	Total Working Hours Possible.	Sick Pay. Hours Lost.	Unpaid Sickness. Hours Lost.	Other Time Lost. Hours.	Total Sickness Payments by H.U.D.C.	Average Weekly cost of Sickness Payments.
(1) 2nd Jan.— 12th Mar.	9037	1305	158	197	£ s. d. 108 12 11	£ s. d.
(2) 13th Mar.— 2nd July	13552½	997	748	544½	78 5 11	
(3) 3rd July— 1st Oct.	10734½	246	475	386½	21 18 3	
(4) 2nd Oct.— 31st Dec.	11407½	811½	232	348	71 19 8	
TOTALS	44731½	3359½	1613	1476	280 16 9	5 8 0

From the above Summary, it is indeed startling to note that the average weekly cost of Sickness Payments for the year 1950, namely £5/8/0d., almost amounts to the weekly wage paid to an employee of the Public Cleaning Service.

SUMMARY B.

Report No. and Period.	Percentage of hours lost due to:			
	Sick Pay.	Unpaid Sickness.	Other Time Lost.	Total.
(1) 2nd Jan.— 12th March	14.45	1.74	2.17	18.36
(2) 13th March— 2nd July	7.35	5.52	4.01	16.89
(3) 3rd July— 1st Oct.	2.29	4.42	3.6	10.31
(4) 2nd Oct.— 31st Dec.	7.11	2.03	3.05	12.19

No comments of mine are necessary save to point out the remarkable influence played by inclement weather on the rate of absences through sickness, which is surely a very excellent reminder of the necessity for the provision of protective clothing.

In the hope that the present uncertainty regarding the service of Statutory Notices for the provision of dustbins might once and for all be resolved, a full report in regard to a Municipal Dustbin Scheme was prepared and presented to your Health Committee. This scheme recommended that the Council should supply dustbins for the storage of house refuse throughout the entire district, and that the cost incurred be debited to the General Rate Fund. It was estimated from the Department's records, that some 850 bins would require renewal annually, based on the assumption that the average life of a dustbin was eight years. The product of a penny rate at the time the report was submitted amounted to £415; hence the rate-borne charge would have been about 2.38

pence in the pound for this service, which would thus give an annual expenditure of approximately one thousand pounds.

Provided, therefore, that there was no great increase in the cost of raw materials and labour, it was anticipated that subsequent expenditure on the provision of dustbins would be less than the above-mentioned initial sum. And particularly would this be so when the better type of bin came into more general use throughout the district.

After very careful consideration, your Health Committee approved the Scheme and recommended that it should be adopted in its entirety. Unfortunately your Finance and General Purposes Committee knowing full well that the Council's coffers could in no wise bear comparison with the "widow's cruse of oil," were not able to recommend the Scheme's adoption.

And so the status quo of serving Statutory Notices and supplying bins in default, continued.

In May, 1950, Mr. Lewis Layton, foreman of the Public Cleansing Service, resigned his appointment and after an interval of four months, during which time Mr. Bassford and myself had to "rise with the lark" each morning, Mr. C. H. Morren was appointed as foreman.

I would here at this juncture, like to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to Mr. Morren for the very able and efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties. Employees of the Cleaning Service also merit a word of praise for carrying out their duties so well under difficult conditions.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—Your three controlled tips at Cromford Road, Langley Mill; Commonside, Heanor; and the Recreation Ground, Codnor, were well maintained throughout the year.

During the summer months, regular dusting of all exposed surfaces at the tips with Gammexane Dust D.034, was carried out.

Despite this, however, complaints were received from residents in the Alfreton Road area, Codnor, regarding the presence of crickets on their property. These insects, it was alleged, originated from "the Council's tip"; and no oratory or persuasion on my part could convince these good people otherwise.

House-to-house inspections were undertaken and no evidence was forthcoming to indicate that any infestation of crickets existed. Nevertheless, in an effort to "pour oil on the troubled waters," free issues of Gammexane were made.

Despite the fact that the Recreation Ground had been in use for controlled tipping for several years, the occasion was also taken to object to the use of this land as a tip, and a "round robin" eventually found its way into the Council Chamber to flutter its "wings" indignantly at the powers that be.

Yet what these complainants had lost sight of was the fact that whereas the Codnor Ward had no children's recreation ground worthy of the name, this district would (thanks to controlled tipping), eventually enjoy one of the best playing fields in the area.

Suitably galvanised iron huts were provided at the Commonside and Cromford Road tips, for the use of the tip men. Even though these employees have only half-an-hour's break for dinner, it is only right that adequate facilities should be provided for them to have their meal in reasonable comfort.

The fascination of making a fire still seems to enthrall the youth of to-day as indeed it did in my younger days. Yet to choose a refuse tip for such a purpose is the height of folly as is indeed shown by the fact that children were responsible for outbreaks of fire both at Commonside and Cromford Road tips.

Happily these outbreaks were discovered before too great an inroad had been made on the tips. Hence with the prompt help of the Fire Brigade, the fires were soon extinguished.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

TABLE OF COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1951.

Item	Particulars.	1. COLLECTION.				2. DISPOSAL.				TOTAL.			
(1).	(2)	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (3)		Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (4)		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (5)		Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (6)		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (7)		Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (8)	
		Day Refuse	Night Soil	Day Refuse	Night Soil	Day Refuse	Night Soil	Day Refuse	Night Soil	Day Refuse	Night Soil	Day Refuse	Night Soil
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A.	Gross Revenue A/c.	7779	141	7459	141	2233	20	1520	20	10012	161	8979	161
B.	Gross Expenditure ...	1489	—	1489	—	—	—	—	—	1489	—	1489	—
C.	Net Cost ...	6290	141	5970	141	2233	20	1520	20	8523	161	7490	161

Refuse removed:—12,280 Tons Dry Refuse. 180 Tons Night Soil. — 12,460 Tons (Estimated Weight) Total.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.

YEARS 1946 TO 1950.

Year	Bones	Bottles and Jars	Tins		Cullet		Ferrous Metals	Non- Ferrous Metals	Kitchen Waste	Paper	Textiles	Income £ s. d.
			T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.						
	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	T. C. Lbs.	£ s. d.
1946	4 0 14	7 1 0	0 0 0	4 1 0	11 9 28	0 18 28	163 10 56	94 2 84	7 14 0	1045 14 4		
1947	2 0 56	2 7 56	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 4 56	0 11 28	172 18 0	102 4 56	8 2 56	1160 11 0		
1948	1 11 84	7 17 84	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 5 0	0 14 95	169 14 84	132 14 28	15 2 84	1569 5 3		
1949	0 11 28	8 14 84	5 16 84	0 0 0	15 5 84	0 16 42	152 7 56	66 6 42	13 19 0	1152 8 7		
1950	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 3 0	0 14 10	111 3 28	103 16 84	10 2 78	1132 19 11		

SALVAGE.—To have to report month-by-month to your Health Committee the fact that all efforts to find a suitable market for the disposal of waste paper had failed, was indeed galling. Yet such was the state of affairs which continued from January, 1950, until the month of July, when a five-year contract was obtained with the Thames Board Mills Ltd., Purfleet, Essex.

Throughout the war years and indeed, until June, 1949, all salvaged waste paper, cardboard, etc., had been sold to a local merchant. Hence, with the coming of the "great slump" in the salvage world only those local authorities dealing direct with the Mills found themselves in a position to continue salvage activities. With this in mind, I felt compelled to advise that unless it was found possible to directly dispose of waste paper, etc., to the Mills, then salvage collections should not recommence. This policy, therefore, was continued until, as already stated, an agreement was duly signed with the Thames Board Mills.

In this respect I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. H. Edridge, Cleansing Superintendent, Borough of Chesterfield, whose constant efforts on behalf of we members of the Derbyshire Cleansing and Salvage Officer's Committee (whose Local Authorities had no contract with the Mills) were largely instrumental in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs.

To state blitheley that "salvage activities must once more commence" is one thing; to start the "unoiled wheels" once more in motion is yet another, for the salvage habit so carefully nurtured in the past can rapidly be destroyed through lack of use.

The separate collection of waste paper, cardboard, etc., from shops and business premises, was once again undertaken on Monday and Tuesday each week, by one man, a lorry and driver. The refuse collectors whilst carrying out their normal duties, also salvage as much waste paper as possible from the refuse. For this purpose a supply of sacks is carried with each lorry; full sacks being left at the tips to await final collection at the end of the day's work.

To my mind it is past comprehension that the road tax on salvage trailers should once more be introduced at a time when the salvaging of waste paper, etc., plays such a vital part in the Nation's economy. If this tax could be abolished during times

of war, then surely the need for its continued abolition is no less great during these times when our economy is strained to its utmost. The cost in tax to this Council of using three salvage trailers would be forty-five pounds (£45) per year. With this, therefore, in mind it was decided to have special racks constructed which could easily be attached and detached from the rear of the freighters; each rack holding three sacks made of green rot proof canvas.

The total income derived from salvage during the year 1950 amounted to £1,132/19/11d., as compared with £1,152/8/7d. for the previous year.

The Bonus scheme for salvage collectors continued to operate throughout the year and the total amount of bonus paid was £121/4/6d. The scheme fixes a datum figure of 10 tons per month, then 50 per cent of the income derived from the sale of salvage (exclusive of Kitchen Waste) over and above this figure is equally divided among all employees of the Public Cleansing Service, pro rata to the number of days worked during the month, by each employee concerned.

The scheme has worked very satisfactorily and there is no doubt has helped considerably to sustain the employee's keenness in salvage activities. As one Councillor succinctly remarked when discussion of the bonus scheme was in progress, "Why, I'm told that our men are even stopping now to pick rusty nails off the road !!!"

There is, however, one factor which should not be overlooked and that is, the trend towards a greater degree of absenteeism on the Monday after the salvage bonus has been paid out on the previous Friday. Can this be attributable to the aftermath of a very "thirsty" week-end or to a strong desire to avoid the payment of just dues to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

There has been a considerable decline in the amount of Kitchen Waste collected and this no doubt may be attributable to the following factors:—

- (a) Public dislike of having the bins on the streets;
- (b) Increase in the number of persons keeping pigs;
- (c) Removal of Kitchen Waste from the bins by unauthorised persons.

There is no doubt to my mind, that the best means of collecting Kitchen Waste is by the individual bucket-type container.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Set out hereunder are the incomes derived from Public Conveniences, during the year:—

					£	s.	d.
HEANOR—	Market Place	...	...	...	95	1	11
	Mayfield Avenue	...	...	...	4	3	8
CODNOR—	Market Place	...	...	...	22	15	9
Total Income					£122	1	4

It is disappointing to report that no further progress was made towards securing the erection of suitable public conveniences. These are an urgent requirement in all wards with the exception of Codnor.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

All premises were visited periodically and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Set out below is a summary of the results of the sewer treatment undertaken over the period 5th February to 8th March.

Section.	No. of Manholes Baited.	Poison Takes			No. of Dead Rats Found.
		Complete	Partial.	No Takes.	
1—Heanor	48	2	5	41	—
2—Heanor	62	1	4	57	—
3—Langley & Marlpool...	69	—	3	66	—
4—Langley Mill	61	2	3	56	—
5—Loscoe	26	—	2	24	—
6—Codnor	33	1	3	29	—
7—Woodlinkin	43	—	3	40	—
TOTALS	342	6	23	313	—

The second treatment of the year was undertaken during the period 4th to 25th September. The following is a summary of the results obtained:—

Section.	No. of Manholes Baited.	Poison Takes			No. of Dead Rats Found.
		Complete.	Partial.	No Takes.	
1—Heanor	15	1	1	13	4
2—Heanor	15	1	—	14	—
3—Langley & Marlpool...	7	—	1	6	—
4—Langley Mill	11	—	1	10	4
5—Loscoe	5	1	—	4	—
6—Codnor	8	1	2	5	—
7—Woodlinkin	5	—	—	5	—
TOTALS	66	4	5	57	8

At the end of March, 1950, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, came into operation. The importance of this new legislation lay in the fact that local Councils were made wholly responsible for rodent control throughout their respective districts.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling or Ricks) Regulations, 1950, came into operation on the 24th July, 1950.

All farmers in the area were duly informed of their obligations under the regulations, and at the same time their co-operation was invited in informing the Department when threshing was due to be undertaken.

Lists of Threshing Contractors operating in the County were supplied by the Chief Pests Officer, Derbyshire Agricultural Executive Committee. It would in my opinion, have been of the greatest help if the Regulations had made provision for either the Contractor or the Owner of the rick to notify the local authority of the approximate date when threshing would be carried out.

No major infestation of rats were discovered during the year, though the same could not be said in respect of mice.

Systematic inspections and treatments where necessary, were undertaken at all properties owned by the Council including controlled tips, sewage works, depots, etc.

Sewers, of course, received their treatments at six monthly intervals, and as can be seen from the above data, their rat population was relatively low.

No mention of rodent control work would be complete without paying tribute to Mr. T. Antcliffe, your Rodent Operative, whose keenness, wide knowledge and experience of dealing with rats and mice proved so effective.

At the same time I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to the Divisional Rodent Officer and his Staff, whose co-operation at all times was readily forthcoming.

RATS DESTROYED AT COUNCIL DEPOTS, WORKS, TIPS, HOUSING ESTATES AND LAND.

					<i>Rats Destroyed.</i>	<i>Mice Destroyed.</i>
Allotments	...	...	...	...	148	—
Brook Courses	...	...	...	...	35	—
Council Housing Estates and Other Buildings and Land	...	...	...	...	86	9
Depot (Salvage)	...	...	...	...	—	60
Depots (Works)	...	...	...	...	14	14
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	142	—
Sewage Outfalls	...	...	...	...	107	—
				Total	532	83

RATS DESTROYED AT BUSINESS PREMISES AND PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSES.

					<i>Rats Destroyed.</i>	<i>Mice Destroyed.</i>
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	47	185
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	2	10
				Total	49	195

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Set out hereunder is a list of Meat and Other Foods inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption:—

411	Tins	Milk.
163	„	Fish and Fish Paste.
108	„	Luncheon Meat.
5	„	Meat and Vegetable.
9	„	Meat and Gravy.
36	„	Soup.
1,001	„	Tomatoes and Tomato Juice.
46	„	Beans.
115	„	Peas.
114	„	Other Vegetables.
23	„	Jam.
32	„	Marmalade.
2	„	Syrup.
802	„	Fruit and Fruit Juices.
5	„	Pudding.
134	Pkts.	Pudding.
59	„	Cereals.
382	„	Cheese.
22	„	Potatoe Crisps.
36	„	Jelly Crystals.
4	Jars	Pickles.
18	lbs.	Cheese.
56	„	Fish.
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	Bacon.
154	„	Potatoes.
32	„	Dried Beans.
55	„	Cooking Fat.
55	„	Cake.
4	Pts.	Cream.
23	lbs.	Pork.
		Hind Quarter of Frozen Beef.

During the year 185 self-suppliers pigs were slaughtered, and every endeavour was made to inspect as many carcasses as possible.

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.

MILK SAMPLES.—During the year 20 samples of milk were obtained and sent to the County Laboratory at Derby for examination.

Summaries of the Bacteriologist's Reports are set out hereunder:—

MILK PRODUCED WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>
Methylene Blue Test	4	3	7	42.85
Coliform Test ...	—	—	—	—
Tubercule Bacilli	3	—	3	Nil.
Total ...	7	3	10	30.00

MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>
Methylene Blue Test	3	2	5	40.00
Coliform Test ...	—	—	—	—
Phosphatase ...	5	—	5	Nil.
Tubercule Bacilli ...	1	—	1	Nil.
Brucella Abortus ...	1	—	1	Nil.
Total ...	10	2	12	16.66

Copies of the Bacteriologist's reports in regard to those samples of milk which failed to pass the prescribed tests, are forwarded to the County Milk Regulations Officer for such action to be taken as he may deem necessary.

Registrations made under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949:—

Distributors in the area	...	...	...	...	...	11
Distributors from outside the area	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	...	...	...	...	...	8

Licences granted by the Council authorising the use of special designations, during the year:—

(a) **Dealers:**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	8
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	5

(b) **Supplementary:**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	1

FOODS AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Mr. R. S. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, has kindly supplied particulars of samples taken in this district on behalf of the County Council as the Foods and Drugs Authority.

109 samples, including 50 samples of milk, were taken during the year.

Two samples of milk contained small amounts of added water and two were deficient in fat. The vendors of these samples were cautioned.

A sample of Cream Filling did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order. Representations were made to the manufacturers who agreed to amend the labels.

One sample of Table Jelly was deficient in sugar. Since this article was pre-packed a caution notice was sent to the manufacturers.

All the remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.—During the year 16 samples of ice-cream were obtained and sent to the County Laboratory at Derby for examination.

A summary of the Bacteriologist's Reports is set out here-under:—

Where Manufactured.	Classification: Provisional Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Within the district	8	1	—	—	9
Outside the district	4	2	—	1	7
Totals	12	3	—	1	16

The following particulars were supplied by the County Analyst in regard to the analysis of ice-cream samples obtained in this district during the months of April and June:—

Code Number.	Percentage of Fat.	
	APRIL.	JUNE.
Z.462	10.3	10.6
Z.463	4.4	3.8
Z.464	5.0	4.2
Z.815	—	7.4
Z.816	—	6.1
Z.819	—	9.9

These results were forwarded to the Ministry of Food as requested in Circular MF3/49.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The three Offensive Trade establishments were reasonably maintained during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Suitable posters were obtained from the Central Council for Health Education and displayed on the Empire Marketing Boards.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

It is sometimes said that "Old Age is a Tragedy." Indeed on those rare occasions when an aged person is found living alone in squalor, scarcely able to prepare meals, relying perhaps solely on the help given by neighbours, it does make one ponder as to whether there is not a grain of truth in the saying.

It is true, of course, that "homes" and hospitals for the aged now exist but most old people have a will of their own and cling with childlike simplicity to the surroundings they have known so long. More often than not the mere mention of the word "home" conjures up in their thoughts the old term "institution" and the stigma which seemed to cling to inmates of such a place.

It will be many a long day before the comfort, the care and attention provided in these new homes, outlives the old institution concept.

Much tact, much patience and much understanding must be used when trying to persuade an aged person to voluntarily enter a home—and even then such attributes by no means ensure success.

During the first three months of this year under review, periodical visits were made to No. 21, Mill Lane, Codnor, occupied by an old man of 82 years of age who lived alone. It became increasingly apparent that, despite the help so willingly given by neighbours, conditions were becoming steadily worse. This old man had only a badly worn straw mattress to sleep on and much of the straw from this littered his bedroom; his underclothing and body were dirty, he suffered badly from rheumatism in both legs and hence tended to spend more and more time in bed without getting up even to prepare meals; his habits too, became objectionable and he was solely dependent on neighbours for the purchase of food, etc.

An approach was, therefore, made to the relatives and although they provided a new mattress and in general helped to get the premises and this old man into a reasonable state of cleanliness, they were unable to devote to him the care and attention he so badly needed, owing to the fact that they had their own homes to look after and in addition lived some considerable distance away.

No amount of persuasion would convince this old man that he was in need of hospital treatment and so it was decided to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1943. In due course your Medical Officer of Health gave evidence in front of the Justices and an Order was made for the removal of this aged person to Babington House Hospital, Belper.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Health Committee wisely decided that the Mass Radiography Unit should be invited to undertake a Survey in this district principally among factory employees.

To this end the necessary arrangements were made for the unit to visit this area during the period 27th November to the 8th December, 1950. Difficulty was, however, experienced in finding suitable premises but eventually, thanks to the generosity and co-operation of Messrs. I. & R. Morley Ltd., this problem was overcome by using part of their factory premises.

The results of the survey were indeed gratifying, and set out hereunder are details supplied by Dr. W. Guthrie, Medical Director of the Unit.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number X-rayed	...	789	702	1,491

Clinical Examinations

Pulmonary Fibrosis—I Male, no action.

Mitral Stenosis—I Male, no action; 1 Female.

Cardiac Enlargement—I Female, no action.

Observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis—I Male, 2 Females.

After the Survey was completed it was decided to undertake a Survey among the local populace during the ensuing year.

SHOPS ACT.

These duties are performed by Mr. C. G. Bassford.

The Shops Act, 1950, came into operation on the 1st October, 1950. This Act consolidates the Shops Acts 1912 to 1938, and certain other enactments relating to shops.

The following table shows the number of premises and businesses which come under the jurisdiction of the Shops Act and the Young Persons Employment Act:—

Retail Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Street Traders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Wholesale and Warehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Canteens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Premises and Businesses where young persons are employed (not under the Factory Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...							<hr/> 409 <hr/>

Of the 354 Retail Shops, 156 employ assistants.

207 Evenings and 22 Sundays during the year, were devoted by your Shops Inspector to carrying out his duties.

387 Visits were made during the year; one official warning was given for offences relating to the hours of closing; 18 notices were served and 32 notices were abated, chiefly for omitting to display the necessary forms required by the various Acts.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Council, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest during the year; also to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, and my colleagues in other departments for their valuable co-operation, and to the staff of the Health Department for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties.

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. JEFFORD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

